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EXAMINER

JOO, JOSHUA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/935,152	Applicant(s) TUORINIEMI ET AL.	
	Examiner Joshua Joo	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/23/07.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/04/01 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

Response to Amendment filed 4/23/2007

1. Claims 2-28 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. New ground(s) of rejection are based on applicant's amendment.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - i) The specification does not contain a brief description of fig. 10 for drawing dated 12/04/2001.
 - ii) Applicant's amendment to the application dated 5/20/2005 is not proper. Amendments to the specification must be made by adding, deleting or replacing a paragraph, by replacing a section, or by a substitute specification, in the manner specified in this section. See 37 CFR 1.121

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

4. The drawings are objected to because: Drawings dated 12/04/2001 contains fig. 10, fig. 11, and fig. 12 on pages 10-12, but figures labeled fig. 10a and 10b are present on page 7, and figures labeled as fig.11 and fig. 12 are also present on page 8.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a

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drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 2-28 are objected to because of the following informalities:
- i) Regarding claim 28,
 - on page 4, line 25, "said supply-side geographic location information" lacks sufficient antecedent basis and will be considered as "supply-side geographic location information";
 - on page 5, line 11, a semi-colon is missing from the end of the sentence;
 - on page 5, line 15, the period at the end of the sentence should be replaced by "; and" since the claim does not end with the period; and
 - on page 5, line 14, "said supply-side location" lacks sufficient antecedent basis, and will be considered as "said supply-side geographic location information".
 - ii) Regarding claim 12, the claim ends with a semi colon.
 - iii) Regarding claim 13, the claim is an improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. 37 CFR 1.75(c).
 - iv) Regarding claim 14, "host server" lacks sufficient antecedent basis and will be considered as "said host server" from the host server of claim 28.
 - v) Regarding claim 19, on page 3, line 22, the number "28" appears at the end of the claim. The number does not appear in the previously entered claims and will be disregarded in this Office action.

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- vi) Regarding claim 29, the claim is cancelled but contains text. Any claim in the claim listing with the status of "canceled" should not contain any text. See 37 CFR 1.121.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 2-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention:

- i) Regarding claim 28,

on page 5, line 1, the phrase "searching within a predetermined search area supply client computers" is not clear, and "supply client computers" lacks sufficient antecedent basis. The claim will be considered "searching within a predetermined search area, said plurality of supply client computers";

on page 5, lines 2-3, the phrase "a demand client computers" lacks sufficient antecedent basis, and will be considered as, "said plurality of demand client computers";

on page 5, lines 8 and 9, the phrases, "said demand client computer's geographic location information" and "said supply client computer's geographic location information" lack sufficient antecedent basis. The claim will be considered as "said demand client computers' demand-side geographic location information" and "said supply client computers' supply-side geographic location information";

on page 5, lines 4-7, the phrase, "based on said search, said host server providing said demand client computers location information, optional additional information and a contact means of said supply client computers matching demand parameters;" is not clear. The claim will be considered as, "based on said search, said host server providing said demand client computers, location information, optional additional information and a contact means of said supply client computers matching demand parameters;". Furthermore, "location information" lacks sufficient antecedent basis and will be considered as "said supply-side geographic location information"; and

on page 5, lines 12-13, "demand client computers" lacks sufficient antecedent basis and will be considered as "said demand client computers".

- ii) Regarding claims 2, 4-7 it is not clear if the phrase "said geographic location information" is in reference to "demand client computer's geographic location information" or "supply client computer's geographic location information" of claim 28.

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The claim will be considered as “demand client computers’ geographic location information”.

- iii) Regarding claim 5, “said supply-side or demand side client computer” lacks sufficient antecedent basis and will be considered as “said supply client computers” and “said demand client computers”
- iv) Regarding claim 11, it is not clear if the phrase “said geographic location information” is in reference to “demand client computer’s geographic location information” or “supply client computer’s geographic location information” of claim 28. The claim will be considered as “supply client computers’ geographic location information”.
- v) Regarding claim 18, the limitation of “wherein said demand and supply parameters are chosen by a user of a client computer” contradicts with claim 28 since claim 28 states that, “demand parameters derived from a plurality of demand client computers” and “supply parameters derived from a plurality of supply client computers”. Clearly according to claim 28, a plurality of client computers derive demand and supply parameters as opposed to claim 18, wherein a user of a client computer chooses demand and supply parameters. Therefore, claim 18 will be considered as “wherein said demand and supply parameters are chosen by said plurality of demand client computers and said plurality of supply client computers”
- vi) Regarding claim 24, “said supply or demand client” and “supply client or demand client” lack sufficient antecedent basis. “said supply or demand client” will be considered as “said supply client computers” and “said demand client computers”.
- vii) Regarding claim 27, “said client computer” and “said demand client computer” lack sufficient antecedent basis. “said client computer” and “said demand client computer” will be considered as “said supply client computers” and “said demand client computers”.

Examiner’s Note

8. Applicant is reminded that failure to submit claims compliant with 37 CFR 1.121 in future amendments will result in a non-compliant amendment and the amendment will not be entered.

Applicant has also failed to reply to every rejection in the prior Office action. A reply to a prior Office action must reply to every ground of rejection in the prior Office action and point out the specific distinctions believed to render the claims patentable over any applied references. See 37 CFR 1.111 and MPEP 714.02. Failure to fully respond to an Office action may result in the abandonment of the application. See MPEP 714.03. Furthermore, Applicant has not separated steps by line indentation. The

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MPEP states where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. See 37 CFR 1.75.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 2, 4-6, 11, 13-16, 18-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al. US Patent #6,381,603 (Chan hereinafter), in view of Tanaka, US Patent #6,819,919 (Tanaka hereinafter).

11. As per claim 28, Chan teaches substantially the invention as claimed including a computer assisted method of searching, locating, matching and positioning on a map supply and demand, comprising steps of:

storing on a host server demand-side geographic location information, and at least one demand parameter derived from a plurality of demand client computers (col. 10, lines 34-42. end-user computers. col. 11, line 62-col. 12, line 7; col. 12, lines 14-17. Enter geographical position and search area. col. 12, lines 28-31. Enter search criteria. col. 10, lines 20-23. Server stores and retrieves person data. col. 12, lines 44-47. Query sent to computer system.);

storing on said host server supply-side geographic location information, and at least one supply parameter derived from a plurality of supply client computers (col. 10, lines 61-67. Position field of person. Person information. fig. 18. Person1, Person2, Person3. col. 2, line 18-27. User is equipped with computer.);

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said host server searching within a predetermined search area supply client computers having supply parameters matching demand parameters of a demand client computers (col. 12, lines 48-54.

Search against searching area, and determine matching criteria.);

based on said search, said host server providing said demand client computers location information, optional additional information of said supply client computers matching demand parameters (col. 12, lines 45-65. Return personal information description and person location.);

said host server serving said supply-side geographic location information for demand client computers (col. 12, lines 45-65. Return personal information description and person location.);

positioning said supply-side location on a map, provided by said demand client computers, relative to the location of said demand client computers (fig. 18; col. 12, lines 57-63. Mark map with numbers corresponding to search results.);

said supply-side geographic location information being used to pinpoint the location of said supply-side geographic location on a map provided to a demand client computer (fig. 18; col. 12, lines 57-63. Mark map with numbers corresponding to search results.).

12. Chan does not specifically teach of providing a contact means of said supply client computers; and said demand client computer's geographic location information and said supply client computer's geographic location information being updated automatically on said host server in real time from a geographic location information system.

Tanaka teaches a similar system comprising of a server maintaining real time geographic position of mobile users (col. 2, line 49-col. 3, line 7); and providing a contact means of contacting matched other users (col. 4, lines 22-41).

13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Chan with the teachings of Tanaka for the server to maintain real time

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geographic position of users; and provide a contact means for contacting matched other users. The motivation for the suggested modification is that since users' computers may be wireless or portable in Chan's teachings, and both teachings similarly use GPS for position information (col. 3, lines 11-18; claim 18), Tanaka's teachings of the server maintaining real time positions of users would allow matching based on real time position between mobile users (col. 2, lines 14-19). Furthermore, Tanaka's teachings of providing a contact means would allow a user to contact a person of interest, and facilitate communication between users.

14. As per claim 2, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said geographic location information is automatically derived and updated from a GPS (col. 12, lines 7-12. Continuously update position coordinates from Global Positioning System.).

15. As per claim 4, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said geographic information is and automatically derived and updated from telephone network positioning system.

Tanaka teaches of geographic information being automatically derived and updated from a telephone network positioning system (col. 2, lines 49-52, 66-67).

16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with teachings of Tanaka for the geographic information to be automatically derived and updated from a telephone network positioning system. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Tanaka's teachings would provide additional means for determining the position of mobile users, which would increase the usability of the system.

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17. As per claim 5, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein a user of said supply-side or said demand side client computer provides said geographic location information (col. 11, line 64-col. 12, line 6. User types in address.).

18. As per claim 6, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 5 wherein said geographic location information is given as map coordinates (col. 11, lines 60-66. Latitude and longitude coordinates.).

19. As per claim 11, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said geographic location information can be saved for future (col. 10, line 61-col. 11, line 6. Database contains position field of a person.).

20. As per claim 13, Chan teaches the computer assisted method wherein at least said supply-side geographic location information is used to pinpoint the location of said supply-side geographic location on a map provided to a demand client computer (fig. 18; col. 12, lines 57-63. Mark map with numbers corresponding to search results.).

21. As per claim 14, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 13 wherein said map is provided by a host server (col. 12, lines 55-60. Map database returns map to processor. Processor transmits map.).

22. As per claim 15, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 13 wherein said map is provided by an Internet server (col. 12, lines 55-64. Processor transmits map to Internet Service Provider (ISP). ISP sends map to computer system.).

23. As per claim 16, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 13 wherein said map is resident of a client computer (fig. 18; col. 12, line 66-col. 13, line 7. Search results are displayed.).

24. As per claim 18, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said demand and supply parameters are chosen by a user of a client computer (col. 2, lines 18-27; col. 10, lines 61-67. User provides information stored in database. col. 12, line 13-15, 27-30. User enters search area constraint and search criteria.).

25. As per claim 19, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said demand and supply parameters are constant (col. 10, lines 61-67. Persons record on database. col. 12, lines 1-4, 13-17, 28-31. User's current location such as address. Search criteria.).

26. As per claim 20, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein optional additional freestyle information can be given by a user of a client computer (col. 12, line 4-7, 29-40. User enters other address or search criteria.).

27. As per claim 21, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein a demand area definition parameter is derived from at least one client computer and said demand area definition parameter is stored on a host server (col. 12, lines 13-27. User enters searching area constraint. col. 12, lines 44-47. Query sent to computer system.).

28. As per claim 22, Chan teaches the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein one of said demand or supply parameter is a search area parameter and said search area parameter is a user-

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determined distance around the search-location (col. 12, line 13-22. Searching area constraint could be a distance.).

29. As per claim 23, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 22 wherein said host server continuously updates said searching so as to include updated movement of said search area parameter and updated entry or exit from said search area parameter of a supply client computer or a demand client computer being searched within said search area parameter.

Tanaka teaches the method wherein the server periodically searches (continuously updates searching) to include updated movement of the search area parameter and identify users matching the search parameter, which includes search radius (col. 2, lines 49-57; col. 3, lines 1-5; col. 4, lines 4-11).

30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Tanaka for the server to periodically search (continuously updates searching) so as to include updated movement of the search area parameter and identify users matching the search parameter, which includes search radius. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Tanaka's teachings would provide response to real-time positioning (col. 2, lines 15-19), which would provide a more accurate matching of users.

31. As per claim 24, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein at least one of said supply or demand client can contact a matched supply client or demand client by activating an available contact means on a computer screen.

Tanaka teaches of receiving accessible portions of PublicImages of other users on the mobile unit to contact the other users (col. 4, lines 17-27).

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32. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Tanaka for the user (demand client) to receive accessible portions of PublicImages of other users on the mobile unit to contact the other users. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Tanaka's teachings would provide the user with the option to decide whether or not to contact the other user(s), and provide a method of communication between users (col. 4, lines 20-27).

33. As per claim 25, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 24 wherein said activating an available contact means is done by selecting an icon on said computer screen.

Tanaka teaches of contacting other users by accessible portions of PublicImages (icons) of the other users (col. 4, lines 17-27).

34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Tanaka to contact other users by accessible portions of PublicImages (icons) of the other users. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Tanaka's teachings would provide an efficient method of communication between the user and the other users.

35. As per claim 26, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said contact means is made anonymous.

Tanaka teaches the method wherein contact is made anonymously (col. 4, lines 36-39).

36. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Tanaka to make

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anonymous contact. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Tanaka's teachings would protect the privacy of the user.

37. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan and Tanaka, in view of Obradovich, US Patent #6,525,768 (Obradovich hereinafter).

38. As per claim 3, Chan teaches the computer assisted method wherein map coordinates is calculated on said host server (col. 12, lines 57-65. Mark map with numbers corresponding to search results.), and Chan and Tanaka further taught of the server maintaining changing geographic information. However, Chan and Tanaka do not specifically teach wherein map coordinates based on said continuously changing geographic information is calculated on said host server.

Obradovich teaches of calculating map coordinates from changing location information provided by the user and the third party (col. 11, lines 55-66; col. 12, line 11-19).

39. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the Obradovich to calculate map coordinates based on the changing location information of a user and a third party on the server. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Obradovich's teachings would allow dynamic tracking of users, and display location of users on the map (col. 11, lines 56-61).

40. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan and Tanaka, in view of Craport et al, US Patent #5,978,747 (Craport hereinafter).

41. As per claim 7, Chan teaches of providing geographic information as a postal address (col. 11, line 64-col. 12, line 5. Address.). Chan does not specifically teach the method wherein the postal address is converted to map coordinates by a dedicated program.

Craport teaches of providing address information, wherein the address information is converted into map coordinates by program modules (col. 10, lines 16-19; col. 12, lines 44-53).

42. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Craport to convert address information into map coordinates by program modules. The motivation for the suggested modification is that since Chan teaches that the user's position and search results are presented on a map, Craport's teachings would provide a process of presenting the location of the user on the map.

43. As per claim 8, Chan teaches of providing geographic information as a postal address (col. 11, line 64-col. 12, line 5. Address.). Chan does not specifically teach the method, wherein the postal address is converted as map coordinates on said host server.

Craport teaches of providing address information, where the address information is converted into map coordinates by program modules on a server (col. 10, lines 16-19; col. 12, lines 44-53).

44. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Craport to convert address information into map coordinates by program modules on the server. The motivation for the suggested modification is that since Chan teaches that the user's position and search results are presented on a map, Craport's teachings would provide a process of presenting the location of the user on the map.

45. As per claim 9, Chan, Tanaka, and Craport taught the computer assisted method of claim 7. Chan further teaches wherein said postal address is entered through a stationary supply-side or said demand side client computer (col. 11, line 64-col. 12, line 5. Enter address. col. 10, lines 35-39. End-user computer may connect through phone line.).

46. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan, Tanaka, and Craport, in view of Milani et al, US Patent #5,684,860 (Milani hereinafter)

47. As per claim 10, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 7 wherein said postal address is given by a dispatcher.

Milani teaches of an operator (dispatcher) collecting and providing the address of a user for taxi service (col. 1, lines 20-30).

48. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan, Tanaka, and Craport with the teachings of Milani for a dispatcher to collect and provide the address of a user. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Milani's teachings would allow a user without GPS or triangulation capability to provide geographic location information to the server, which would increase the usability of the system.

49. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan and Tanaka, in view of Olivier, US Patent #6,480,885 (Olivier hereinafter).

50. As per claim 12, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said location information of a user of a supply client computer comprises geographical location information that can be obscured by said supply client computer with predetermined unclear accuracy defining a possible area in which the supply client computer is located.

Olivier teaches of a user's geographic location being obscured by using a small geographical area instead of the exact location (col. 15, lines 43-51).

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51. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Olivier to obscure the geographic location of a user with a small geographical area. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Oliver's teachings would allow users to maintain privacy (col. 15, lines 43-46).

52. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan and Tanaka, in view of Jones, US Patent #6,741,927 (Jones hereinafter).

53. As per claim 17, Chan does not specifically teach the computer assisted method of claim 28 wherein said distance between a geographical location information given by a supply client computer and geographic location information given by a demand client computer is measured on a host server and distributed to either demand-side client computer or supply-side client computer or both of them.

Jones teaches in the "Background of the Invention" of calculating and providing a distance between locations for a user of a mobile device with a GPS receiver (col. 1, lines 52-59).

54. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Jones to calculate and provide the distance between the user's location and the destination since Chan teaches of entering distance as a searching area constraint. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Jone's teachings would allow the system to determine if the user and other users fall within the user's search area, and also inform the user of distances of the results displayed on the map.

55. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan and Tanaka, in view of Dowling et al, US Patent #6,522,875 (Dowling hereinafter).

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56. As per claim 27, Chan teaches the computer assisted method said geographic position of said client computer or said demand client computer is determined from a multiplicity of GPS satellites (col. 11, lines 60-64. Global Positioning System (GPS). It is inherent that GPS uses more than one satellite). Chan also teaches of transmitting demand-side and said-supply side geographic location information, parameters, and additional information (col. 10, lines 61-67; col. 11, lines 60-65; col. 12, lines 13-17, 29-32). However, Chan does not specifically of the data (demand-side and said-supply side geographic location information, parameters, and possible additional information) are delivered to and distributed from said host server by a two-way satellite link.

Dowling teaches of a mobile unit receiving GPS transmissions, where a satellite may be used to transmit and receive satellite communications data (col. 6, lines 39-47).

57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the suggested system of Chan and Tanaka with the teachings of Dowling to transmit and receive data using satellites. The motivation for the suggested modification is that Dowling's teachings would provide additional means of communication, and allow users in different geographical areas to transmit and receive data.

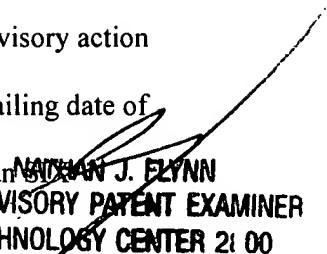
Conclusion

58. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

59. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH**

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shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


NATHAN J. FLYNN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

60. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7 to 4.

61. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on 571 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

62. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

June 4, 2007
JJ